THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-

#### G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the djoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON FRANKFORT, KY.

O FFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-tf.

V. T. OHAMBERS. FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

UFFICE-West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

> LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is en St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1869-tf.

.. WM. F. BARRET

SPEED & BARRET, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, barret & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y\*

HARLAN & HARLAN. Attornevs at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of aims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. ......E. L. VANWINELE. BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opdosite Commonwealth Printing Office.

Offices-Frankfort and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON. Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lawis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY. A LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth me would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness cannot be estate; and also the value thereof in the real estate; ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE PARESS TRAITA BEAUTIES TO STATE AND ALLY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

accommodation TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M.

RIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.

Monday, March 28, 1864 .- tf H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT, Rooms under Commonwealth Office. P you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., MARCH 31, 1864.
WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in butternut jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.

A. H. HEROD,

Jailer Konton county, Ky.

April 4, 1864. wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL Our terms for advertising, either in the TriWeekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

OR ADDOCK

We CRADDOCK

We have been informed that he belongs tucky. We have been to the Cantrel estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864-1m\*-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negre man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliga Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

M. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-1m\*-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hos-

kins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-1m#-1635.

NOTICE.

DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96,

May 18, 1864—tw3w—322.

National Unionist copy to amount of \$2 and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th day of April 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutchfield, of Boyle county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 9. 1864-wlm. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

May 9, 1884-wlm.

NOTICE. WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, Ky., on the 17th of May, 1864, a negro boy belonging to Levi Reynolds. The boy's name is WILLIS, he is of a dark copper color, 19 years old, weighs 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the

law requires.

WM. BOWMAN, Jailer Garrard Co.

May 20, 1364—1mtw—323.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,

Mary P. Graham, &c.,

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner. April 13, 1864-507-td

Master Commissioner's Notice. FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. Francis Brewer s adm'r, Pl'ff,

Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def'ts,) BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report, the value of the slaves; and hear proof and re-port upon such matters connected with said es-tate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action

dosite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—Frankfort and Danville.

The commissioner of the court of the co

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. J. Harlan's adm'rs. Pl'ffs.

J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts, ed:—
1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and

audit, the debts against said estate.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interest-

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE,

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court. [Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, pl'ffs, L. L. Sullivan's Assignee, &c., def'ts. BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned

stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M.
Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

EGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)

Cause has been referred to the undersigned 1. To cause the Assignee to exhibit what I nail diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS.

LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS.

LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS. to have a full settlement of the accounts of said GIA;
Assignee.

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN,

Maste Com'r Franklin Circuit Court. [Herd, for Plaintiffs.] [Harlan & Harlan, for Defendants.] April 22, 1864-td-311.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfert Railroads.

grant. Robertson

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-

riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.

M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

M. to 5 P. M.

\*\*\*\*Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods-

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Landing Winchester and Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Landing Winchester and Shelbyville with the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the regular army. Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad! WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken

tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 3 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 r. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE

Nicholasville 12:20 R. M. Covington. 6:00 R. M.

Nicholasville .12:20 P. M. Covington ....6:00 P. M. Lexington .....1:10 P. M. Chicago .......9:00 A. M. Cincinnati......7:00 P. M. St. Louis......10:46 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time

r Supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.

taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. K.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,
Nov. 30, 1863-tf.

Gen'l Ticket Agent.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS. The Latest and Most Important Dis-

covery of the 19th Century.

TO MAN'S name is more intimately connect of MAN's name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorable known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of and forty two dellars Central America, to whom its virtues have been For clothing for the known for more than two hundred years. Armed dollars. with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadwith it the Indian bids dehance to the most ly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and states hooks mans, models, and drawings; Parties interested will present their proof, and is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may

fied from a thorough examination of the evidence to use the same; for repairs of steam engines and ventive for all diseases arising from exposure, ei

DYSPEPSIA,

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensa-BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUIT ory, pages 1387 and 1388.
A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has

the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vestings at their true value. The safest plan is, for sets in the navy, one million two hundred and every one to test for himself the vitues of 2 new fifty thousand dollars.

CEDRON BITTERS

It is not necessary to publish a long list of dis-eases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

Assignee.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. not only cures these diseases, but it PARVENTS

Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the most unhealthy climate, and screen the persent MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Jan.1, 1864-6m.

OFFICIAL

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirtyeighth Congress.

[PUBLIC-No. 73.] AN ACT to organize a regiment of voteran volun teer engineers. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That tue Socretary of War be

pontoniers, or engineers, to serve wherever required for three years, or during the war, to con ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily

tablishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the feregoing section shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of

Approved May 20, 1864.

[PUBLIC-No. 74.] AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eigh-teen hundred and sixty-five, and for other pur-

resentatives of the United States of America in longress assembled, That the following sums be

and maintenance of vessels of the navy, lab..., materials, and stores, eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars. For the completion of sixteen fast steam screw sloops of war, seven millions two hundred thou-

For the purchase, construction, and repairs of vessels, underials, and labor, for the Western waters, four millions of dollars.

For the purchase and charter of vessels for naval and blocksding purposes, three millions of

For extra labor, expense of repairs, and so forth, on foreign stations, six hundred thousand

seamen and ordinary seamen under the joint resolution of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ave bundred thousand dol-For the completion of armored plated vessels

For the completion of armored plated vessels, three million six hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof, three million, eight hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the equipment of vessels in the navy, For the purchase of various articles of equip

ment, viz: canvas, leather, cables and anchors, and furniture, and stores in the masters', boat-swains' and sailmakers' departments, threp mil-For provisions for commission, warrant and etty officers and seamen, including engineers and parines attached to vessels for sea service, six

illion four hundred and fifteen thousand six For the construction, repair, wear and tear of machinery of vessels in commission, twenty-eight million three hundred and twelve thousand dol-

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the coast survey and engineer and marine corps, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

labor and incidental expenses, eight million three hundred thousand dollars. For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation, one hundred

nd twenty-six thousand dollars. For the purchase of nautical and astro epairs of instruments, and binding and backing

For clothing for the navy, five hundred thousand

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence
to use the same; for repairs of steam-engines and machinery; offices and atore-house and reto use the same; for repairs of steam-engines and pairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-three
thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars. and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber ther to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, for havy yard purposes; for telegrams, postage of and justly deserves the reputation it has so long letters on public service; for furniture for Gor enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. coals and other fuel; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awning, and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disor a moment bear acomparison with it in this dia- vous, one million three hundred and seventy thou-

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public here long since learned to activate the properties of the following purposes, viz: expenses of recruiting; travelling expenses of officers; transportation of mon and materials; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; postage on public letters; wharfage and demurrage; funeral expenses; apprehending deserters; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress; and

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION. For contingent expenses of the Bureau of

navigation, viz:

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores; for postage on letters; for telegraphing on public business; for advertising for proposals; for packing boxes and materials; for blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices; for maps, charts, drawings, and models; and for incidental exdrawings, and models; and for incidental ex-penses not applicable to any other appropriation, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND RE-

For contingent and incidental expenses, viz: For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For postage, drawings, and transportation of materials, seventy-five thousand dollars. BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING. For contingent expenses, viz:
For candles, freight to foreign stations, transportation from station to station within the Uni-

tors, advertising for proposals, printing paymasters' blanks and stationery for cruising vessels, five hundred thousand dollars. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Med-sine and Surgery, sixty thousand dollars. BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For contingent expenses, vis: For transportation of materials, printing, sta-ionery, advertising, books, drawings, models, postages, and incidental expenses, twenty-five postages, and in thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, ateward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing or officers' servants; additional rations to officers or five years' service; for undrawn clothing, and additional pay to musicians of the band, seven nundred and minety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty cents.

For provisions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For clothing, two hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dol-For fuel, thirty-one thousand four hundred and

thirty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repairs of arms, purchase of accourrements, ord dance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, roops, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-two housand dollars. For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, eight thou-

sand dollars. For contingencies, viz: freight; ferriage; toll; acrtage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, nineteen million four hundred and twenty three thousand two hundred and forty-one For the many and two hundred and forty-one of the navy and two hundred and forty-one of the navy and two hundred and forty-one of the navy and two hundred and forty-one of the measurement of any two hundred and forty-one of the navy and two hundred and two hundred and forty-one of the navy and two hundred and two hundred and forty-one of the navy and two hundred and forty headquarters; repairs to fire-engine; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunks; repairs to pubic carryall; purchase and repair of harness; pur chase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows; cavengering; purchase and repairs of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding offi-cers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes, forty-five thousand dol-

For widening and improving the marine bar-acks, and officers' quarters at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-two thou-

ollars.

For building marine barracks, at navy yard,
Mare Island, California, thirty-nine thousand
samen and ordinary seamen under the joint reso.

NAVY YARDS. Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

For plumbers, coppersmiths, and tin shop, quay walls, mooring piers, iron store, extension of ship house, machinery and tools, repairs on floating dock, barracks and guard house, on Seavey's Island, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-fire dollars.

For additional amount for joiners' shop, additional amount for coal house, extension of shear-wharf, railroad tracks, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and eighty-four thousand five hun-

dred dollars. For dredging channels; quay-wall at saw-mills; new foundery; improvements on cob dock; im-provements to dry dock; machine shop extension; aprovements of dry dock; quay wall at new der improvements of dry dock; quay want thew derrick; iron-plating shop; receiving store; iron fence in front of officers' houses; repairs of all kinds; machinery for iron-clad building, machinery for pattern, boiler, and machine shop; machinery for new foundery; machinery for machine shop extension; machinery for smithery, joiner, and extension; machinery for smithery, joiner, and continue shops one six ton, one four top, and

and oakum shops; one six ton, one four ton, and one two ton hammer, six hundred and sixty-nine

ousand three hundred and fifteen dollars. Philadelphia. For repairs of dry dock, pitch house, dredging; epairs of damage to store by fire, and for repairs I all kinds—and for the purchase of two lots adining navy yard, Philadelphia, extending from 'ront street to the commissioners' line in the Delaware river, at a price not exceeding ninety thousand dollars—two hundred and fourteen thou-

sand nine hundred and forty-five dollars. Washington, District of Columbia. For extension of copper rolling mill; machinery and tools; storehouse for provisions and clothing; dredging channels; repairs of all kinds, and rail tracks in yard, one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Norfolk. For repairs of victualling house, boat shed, blacksmith shop, and tools; wharves, foundery, officers' quarters, boiler shop, repairs of dry dock, engine house, mast house, and sail loft; saw-mill

Pensacola. For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dol-For machinery and materials for the repair of vessels at Pensacola, Ship Island, and New Orleans, one hundred thousand dollars.

Mare Island.

For continuation of grading and paving, tel housand dollars; scows, lighter, and stages; foun-lery and machinery for same; machinery forsaw-nill; continuing coal shed and wharf; continuing nea wall; steam hammer and tools for smithery nigging and sail loft; repairs of all kinds; excess BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITof expenditure on wharf; guardhouse; machinery
for machine shop, and gas works two hundred
and twenty-four thousand five hundred and nine-

HOSPITALS.

For remodelling eld section of the hospital; heating and cooking and laundry apparatus; brick wall and iron gateways on Broadway; and repairs of building and improvement of grounds, seven-teen thousand five hundred dollars. New York.

For repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, increase of apparatus in the laboratory, and repairs to heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

For general improvement and repairs of build-ng, ground, and wharves, five thousand dollars. Pensacola For completion of extension of building,

hirty thousand dollars. Memphia. For improvements and repairs of hospital, seven housand dollars. New Orleans.

For improvements and repairs of hospital, ave thousand dollars. Mare Island, California. For completion of hospital, seventy-five theus-MAGAZINES.

Portsmonth.

and furnishing new wings of ordnance building grading grounds for repairs of ordnance buildings and railways, twenty thousand and fifty dollars.

For repairs of magazine and shell-house at Chelsea, and powder boat; repairs of ordnance store, shell-houses, and gun and shot parks; tools for gun-carriage shop; and for completing ordnance store, sixty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

New York.

For machinery for repairing small arms; repairs to wharves and track on Ellis' island; seawall on north side of Ellis' island; repairs on magazine at Ellis' island; dredging at Ellis' island; and for repairs of all kinds, forty-two housand dollars. Philadelphia.

For repairs and alterations of ordnance store-house and office; machinery and tools in ordnance workshop; and for magazine, wharf buildings, and grounds, eight thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Washington.

For repairs and improvements of the magazine, ordnance buildings, and graunds of the ordnance yard; erecting temporary sheds; additional ordnance machinery; and for continuing the new ordnance foundery, sixty-nine thousand Mare Island, California. For two small magazines at north end of the

yard; enlargement of shell-house; preparing gun park; building skids, and shet beds; machinery and tools for ordnance shop; and for repairs on magazine buildings and pile wharf, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight

MISCELLANEOUS. For pay of superintendents, naval contractors, and all the civil establishments of the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. And the annual salary of the construc-ting engineer at Mare Island, California, shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, after the

ose of the present fiscal year. close of the present fiscal year.

For expenses of professors, watchmen, and others, and contingencies of the United States Naval Academy, one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-five cents: Provided, That no money appropriated for the support of the Naval Academy shall be applied to the support of any midshipman hereinafter appointed noc in strict conformance with the provisions of the law for appointing midshipmen to the Naval Academy.

midshipmen to the Naval Academy.

For constructing coal wharf at Koy West,
Florida, thirty two-thousand dollars. For altering coal depot to store house at Key West, Florida, eighteen thousand dollars. For constructing railroad from naval wharf to coal yards at Key West, Florida, ten thousand

For the pay of m'leage of visitors to the Naval Academy two thousand dollars. Naval Observatory.

dollars.

For pay of assistant astronomer, three aids, and clerks, eight thousand dollars, and four thousand dallars thereof shall be equally divided among the three aids as their salery.

For wages of instrument maker, watchman, porter, and laborers; keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; fuel, lights office furniture and stationers; and for lights, office furniture, and stationery; and for freight, transportation, postage, and incidental expenses, twelve thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

For furniture and repairs of same; house-cleaning and whitewashing; repairs to furnace, grates, and ranges; gas and water rent; for hospital, and repairs of all kinds, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase and preparation of a site for cemetery for the navy and marine corps, near Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars. For support of beneficiaries, thirty-two thousand

For gratuities and medals of honor, five thousand dollars.

For bounties for destruction of enemies' vessels, as per "act of July seventeen, eighteen

of the navy," two hundred and fifty thousand For pay of photographer, for ordnance bureau, three hundred dollars.
For compensation of petty officers, seaman, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, lost at sea December thirty,

eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three thousand For compensation of petty officers, seamen and others of the crew of the United States steamer Cairo, lost in Yazoo river, December twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, out of the appropriation of seven aundred and fifty thousand dollars for a floating day dock at navy yard, New York, provided for by the act making appropriations for the naval service of the United siates, approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to construct one or tw dry docks, as he may deem expedient, at New York and Philadelphia, at two hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, and to expend the balance of said appropriation, if it shall be necessary, to enlarge the sectional docks to a capacity to receive the large vessels now building.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be added three professors to the number of professors of mathematics now authorized by law.

who shall be appointed and commissioned as now provided by law, and who shall be a professor of ethics and English studies, a professor of Spanish and a professor of drawing, at the Naval Academy.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
United States Naval Academy shall be returned to

professors of mathematics now authorized by law,

and established at the Naval Academy grounds in Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, before the mmencement of the academic year eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Approved, May 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864. HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 100 pounds, and The owner of said negro will come forward,

prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C. May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G. ASST. PRO. MAR. GENERAL, STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1364. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all officers

and enlisted men, who, having received leaves of absence or furloughs, have not returned o duty with their respective regiments at the expiration of the time granted, that it is necessary to do so at once; in default of which they will be subjected to rigorous penalties, it being the de-termination of the War Department to abandon its part lenient policy and to resort to strong and effective measures.

Provost Marshals of districts, deputy Provost Marshals and all others acting under the sutherity of the Provost Marshal General's Department

officers in securing and returning delinquents to their duty.

Major 15th U. S. 1af. A. A. P. M. G.

May 16, 1864, [chg. Lou. Press.] 3ttw-321.

For howitzer and gun equipment shed; ma-chinery for ordnance building, and for fitting ted States, cooperage, pay of assistants to inspec-

Speeches of Messrs. Breckinridge, Bur-nam and Anderson.

In the Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th May, we find the annexed report of the speeches of Rev. R. J. BRECKINEIDGE, C. F. BURNAM, Esq., and Hon Lucien Anderson, in the Union Convention at Louisville, on

REMARKS OF DR. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE. There being no business before the Con vention, a unanimous call was made for Dr Breckinridge, who had been sitting quietly in the rear of the theatre with his delega tion. He arose in his place and began to cries of "take the stand" called from him the suggestive response :

Gentlemen can turn their faces; it is no hardship for men to change positions and face about these times. Inquiring what had Then, said he, if they are out of the house, I shall have but few words to say about them, But as you have appointed me one of your delegates to the Baltimore Convention, I should be glad to know what is the opinion of the meeting in regard to the Presidency. I do not want instructions, so I will give you my opinion, and if you do not like it you can substitute another man in my place. It is my honest conviction that Abraham Lincoln is not only the man we ough to nominate, but he is the only man in the United States that there is any certainty Kentucky can unite upon. [Great applause.] I will go further, and say, that if I shall be a representative in that Convention, it is not clear in my own mind that I would be willing to vote in that body for divers of those who have been nominated in the papers. would be glad to feel authorized to vote for him all the time and for nobody else. I be lieve we can give the State of Kentucky for Mr. Lincoln, [applause,] but have grave doubts whether we can give it to anybody else. I even doubt whether we ought to give it to anybody else.

I want now to say something on the slalong time, but have never found an opportune time to say it to the people who would be favorable hearers; for there is about as much depends on the hearer as the speaker, whether any good results from speaking.

Reply to the Louisville Journal

Divers of you have seen, in one of the papers of this city, a very long, and I suppose a very clever article-I don't know it of my own knowledge, for I have not read it, preferring to be abused behind my back than seeking abuse by throwing myself under it— but I understand it is an elaborate attack on me in reference to a paper I wrote to Mr Seward, attempting to show that I have action of States. Previous to our republichanged my opinions on this subject of slavery. Now I have no idea of defending

In 1849 I was a candidate on the Emanci pation ticket for the Convention to alter the Constitution of Kentucky, and was beaten at the same time. And in the sense of the Emancipation party of Kentucky, I wrote three letters First, one to Mr Sumner, in answer to a speech he made; second, one is answer to a speech of Seward's; and the third in answer to a speech made by John Breck. inridge on being elected Senator. They were all written in the sense of an emancipation ist, and I say to day, without endorsing every sentence I have ever uttered-for there is probably no man whose opinions have less playing with a little negro boy that was giv en me to kick and cuff, I wondered and ask ed myself why it was not I who had been given to the negro to be cuffed; and I have feels under such circumstances, never been able to solve the question to this But as to dodging, and throw

I never was technically an abolitionist. And let me tell what I mean by that word. In 1831 they put Garrison in jail in Baltimore, and he had just got out when I moved there. He was the originator of the special ideas you call the abolition theory, and they embrace three propositions: First, the instantaneous and universal abolition of slavery irrespective of their consequences; but I and ought to be abolished, and the negro if he was a man of more sense or better cul have opposed the idea, and do now oppose it. You ask me now to let negroes vote in Kenthey will not allow a white man to vote uner was a civilized State in the tropics, and I generation. believe the change that would make the greatest impression upon the world would be the establishment of a civilized free black State within the tropics.

Now, as for any change on my part . In the course of this Administration, many far greater, more thorough, and more capa with which to pay for the emancipation of ble of being used for good or for ill, than slaves in Kentucky. seems generally to be admitted by even our He then concluded they who administer the Government shall

ight to make them fight.

which is, in fact, two-thirds of the States, they have no business voting for our Gover are in favor of making it. If the people nor or members of Congress. hoose to make war, they have to carry it when you say: "Trial by jury shall be held tucky, I believe she will remain there also That is all you say, but the words involve the form of trial, and everything essential to the trial. So here, when you give to the popular branch of Congress the power to make war, it involves the right to kill people, and do all other things necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

I have said, in talking with my Yankee brethren, that it would be better for them excuse himself from making a speech, when and for the nation, and for mankind, to fight out this war until New England was reduc ed to the one hundred and twenty who came over in the Mayflower, and start afresh, than to allow the horrible, the destructive principle of secession to be established, and these become of the resolutions just offered, he children of the devil domineer over them. was informed that they had been referred. The American people have made up their minds to settle this question the way they want it, and they will do so, let it cost what as I prefer not to speak of a man behind his it may; and as long as I live I will never cease to tell them to go on and accomplish the good work.

On amending the Constitution. I received, the other day, a letter from my old friend, Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore who has made a speech in favor of amending the Constitution He asked me to write point. what I thought about it, and I will give

you the substance of my reply Taking the posture of the negro question as it is, and the nation as it is, my conclusion is, that the Government of the United The question now is, whether we shall have States is absolutely bound, by every consid- a Government by which our liberties shall eration of statesmanship and of safety, to do be maintained, or whether, after the war is one of two things: It is bound to use its over, we shall restore the very institution whole power, both of war and of peace, to that has jeopardized all we have and are put back the negro, as far as possible, into and cost us such blood and treasure. For the condition he occupied before the war; or myself, I am not to be one of the instruments it is bound to exterminate the whole institu- to restore an institution that has brought tion, by all the powers the Constitution these terrible evils on the country, gives it, or that can be obtained by an amendment of that instrument. If I were this thing until we have lost every demaa pro-slavery man, I would say: Put back gogue that belonged to us. They have gone the negro to his former position. But as I over to the enemy, under the guise of the very question. I have had it in my mind a am an anti-slavery man, I say: Use the Democratic party,-when in fact, before the whole power of the Government to extin- Convention met, they called on the guerrilla guish the institution of slavery, root and party to come to their relief. After this re branch.

right to make a Constitution prohibiting While Gen, Grant is leading his armies up slavery, to submit it to the several States to the fortifications of armed rebels, let us for their adoption, and if they had adopted it, it would have been a blessing. Nobody can doubt they had this right; and if they ever had it, they have it still, for they have

Thank God I have lived to see the time lost none of their rights. So far from parting with it, they have expressly placed it in the Constitution, and provided for change It is provided for in a double manuer: first, all are determinded on crushing out the re by initiation of Congress, and next by the bellion can Government, from the beginning of the world, there was no way of altering governhimself here to day, but I wish to make a ments but by the bayonet. Changes from herself. When the flag of Sumpter was brief explanation in reference to that letter despotisms to monarchies, and the like, had assaulted, and the President called for that they are letting fellous loose on Southus probably some other respectable men, who need now talk about the national right of came to her aid, and on every occasion of would not like to acknowledge it were beaten revolution by war. There is no such right need President Lincoln has done all for Kenthere is no more right to revolution by arms voting for him. in our Government, than there is for a mob

but by the amendment of the Federal Con- and is now before the House, where I shall prieved and placed in command of a compa- They had not heard of this fashion of la stitution, and the power to make that amendweight with me than my own when I have less incoming and the power to make that all and the power that all and mancipationist all my life. The first thing plause. I think the best thing you, as a lives, and have the peace and happiness of deers are to be bondmen, and are not to be I remember in my boyhood is, that while party, can do, is to say you hope they will our families endangered any longer. Who is enrolled or mustered into the service like GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. do it.

> any advantage resulting from it after it is Chicago Convention? No more damnable recruited upon these terms with the consent done, I will use it, but I will not lie for the fraud was ever attempted on an honest peosake of obtaining it. But there is a reason why you should not

pass such a resolution. While I love America better than I love any other country in the world, I love Kentucky better, as the best ry irrespective of their consequences; but I part of America. Now what can Kentucky was always in favor of a system of gradual do to get out of this difficulty, as a matter of policy? Thirty years ago I undertook to the hostility against color was a prejudice, prove, and I think did prove, that under the present Constitution of Kentucky the power ought to be admitted to equality with the of the State is absolute over those persons, white race, according to his merits; that is, born after the passage of a law in regard to Charleston a few weeks ago, by a fragment if he was a man of more sense or bettercul- them; that is, that slavery attaches on birth of a shell. Thereupon the New York News ture than a white man, he ought to have the and not before, and that the unborn child is says preference in any given case, as for office or not a slave in that sense that it is beyond social position. I have always considered the power of the Constitution. The word this an utter impossible state of society, and slaves, in the Constitution, means only those beings that are in existence at the time, and those that the law will allow to come into extucky; I answer no. It is impracticable, istence with the condition of servitude at-The prejudice as to color is natural. In the taching to them in an absolute manner. If istence with the condition of servitude at-West Indies where the blacks predominate, the legislators choose to allow them to come into existence absolutely as slaves, or if less he has a certain amount of black blood in him. The third principle of the Aboli- as slaves absolutely, slavery attaches in the Military Department of the Pacific. tion party was utter and unmitigated hatred such manner only as the legislative power of colonization. They thought the removal may determine under the Constitution. er. The country has no more loyal citizen of the freed negroes was the perpetuation of What you might gain by this view of the slavery. But I have been the warm and case is, that if you can send to the Legisla- and it is not at all unlikely that in the ra pid constant supporter of the establishment of a ture men who will give that interpretation free State in Africa by the colonization of to the Constitution, you can abolish slavery

take the slaves and pay for them, irrespec-tive of the will of the owner, by giving a

just compensation. Mr. Breckinridge then spoke of a scheme the contest.-N. Y. Times things have been done that I would not have done. I believe the power which is vested in the Government of the United States is say fifty millions of acres of public lands for greater more those which is vested in the Government of the United States is

ed in the Government, it is said further that lar mode of getting rid of slavery as long as green is of a lighter shade than on the genther who administer the Government, shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the Government shall the control of the genther who administer the genth they who administer the Government shall there are two or three ways in which it may have power to do whatever is necessary to be accomplished. I want the Constitution center of the bill the foot of the female fig. one for the general defence and welfare amended if it is necessary, but I don't want ure is not seen, while in the genuine it is person-not to command the army, but by of the nation. What more power can there it amended if we can get rid of the institution without amending it. We are in has arisen in my mind has been as to the great peril in Kentucky. The State is divided to the state is mode of doing the things necessary for the ed into three equal parts. About one third the genuine. There is also a shade of difnation's welfare.

The Constitution of the United States, in giving the popular branch of the Govern ground the popular branch of the Govern other third are more dangerous than rebels,

ment exclusive newer to make wer reaches.

About one third the genuine. There is also a shade of the popular branch of the color of the seal. In the have said in an address to them that the counterfeit it is somewhat lighter than in genuine. No doubt many of these notes will be represented to have said in an address to them that the time had arrived, when, by putting forth all their energies, they could crush the enemy of the enemy of the seal of the color of the seal. In the had arrived, when, by putting forth all their energies, they could crush the enemy

that whenever a people want to have war, | beat them. I am in favor of allowing every ley ought to be allowed to have it; and man to vote who is entitled to, but no oth-henever they don't want to fight, nobody ers. They have another Governor and an other Congress. They had a son of mine And you cannot make peace without the sitting in their Congress, the meanest thing, resident and two-thirds of the Senate, I think, he ever did. Let them go there;

In conclusion, I do not intend to live, and on until two thirds want to make peace. If I can help myself, will not die, in any Now when you say they shall have power other Government than that of the United to make war and to declare peace, you do States; as long as a party one half as what is done in your State Gonstitution, large as yours appears to be, exists in Ken-REMARKS OF HON. C. F. BURNAM.

This gentleman addressed the Convention at some length, but we have space for only a few of his leading thoughts. He had been identified with negro slavery all his life, and when the war broke out, his slaves were worth \$25,000, but if he were to die to-mor row, they would sell for little or nothing All this loss he charged upon Secessionist alone. He had always endeavored to con duct himself as a good master, and he had been denounced as an Abolitionist, but that word had now lost all its terrors. Before he would see Kentucky become disloyal to the Government of the fathers of the Revolution. he would vote to set every negro free in the Commonwealth. He believed the move- with.

Jeff. Davis to be superfluous, was proceeded to that purpose, before the end of the war."

Gen Stewart inquired: "What justificawould endeavor to fill. It became every one to do his best in canvassing the State

HON, LUCIEN ANDERSON'S REMARKS Mr. Anderson being called out just before the adjournment, spoke briefly but to the He said: I have been denounced as an abolitionist. (Great cheers.) I am also a slaveholder to-day, and have been all my life, but I love the principles of liberty better than I do a Government founded on slavery

bellion is over we will drive these wicked In 1789, the American people had the men into the camp of this wicked party

when we can meet in convention where there s no red-handed traitor, or sympathizer with rebellion, to distract our counsels, but where

by Kentucky when she refused to stand by to be accomplished by civil war. But we troops, Kentucky's rebel Governor respondern society. Governor Smith declared to from the best Medical Institutions in the took this "national right of revolution," and ed not a man nor a dollar. In less than six several persons, in the hearing of Mr. Harris legalized it, sanctified it, in the fundamental months Kentucky was invaded. She called that should these convicts desert, it would be organization of the Government, and no man for support, and the Federal Government to the enemy's lines, and that they would in a republican government; we have pro-vided for changes in the Government in a of the State are for Mr. Lincoln, I am in legal way, without resort to arms; and favor of the resolution proposed in regard to from having released them, and at the same

In regard to the resolution proposing an vote for it on my return. [Cheers.] I tell ny of pardoned felons. ple, and they will receive the condemnation of every loyal man in the State.

The Cincinnati Commercial pertinent v remarks:

ory that a young woman was killed in

The death of that sweet girl was murder. Why are these guns fired on Charleston? If all the girls in a Northern city were killed by Confederate shells, the News would not have grunted. The question "Why are these guns fired on Charleston?" is a touching exhibition of copper colored innocence

GEN. McDowell. - Major General McDow will leave for California by an early steam er. The country has no more loyal citizen progress of events he may find, in what seems now the comparatively unimportant negroes from the United States. There nev- in this State at the end of the present living region of California, a field for the full exercise of his abilities. The complications to But supposing my interpretation wrong, which the Mexican question may possibly you have another power left you, for you can give rise will be only less in magnitude than those growing out of the rebellion; and in case of war with any European Power our Pacific possession will be the main prize of

A New \$20 Counterfeit Gree uback.

The Louisville Democrat notices a new twenty dollar counterfeit greenback, which He then concluded: I do not want you to is not described in the detective, but is ment exclusive power to make war, renders it impossible that war should be made except by the concurrence of the majority of the American people. And my own opinion is other third are more dangerous than rebels, for if they can make a combination with the in almost a single blow, and put an end to the difference between the genuine and the will beat us. If those who are disfranchised by law are prevented from voting, we shall their energies, they could crush the enemy in almost a single blow, and put an end to the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit closely, to protect themselves from being victimized.

An Englishman named George H. Har- Hon, J. N. Arnold, of Michigan, in a re-May. Here is his report :-

of Richmond. Before this they believed that the demonstrations in that direction Douglas.) "What will be the result of the were a mere feint to conceal his real inten- divide the Union?" Douglas replied: tions. They flattered themselves that "On to Richmond' had been tried so often, without success, that it would not be ventured on
out success, that it would not be ventured on
will succeed. It they do succeed, there will
support to the People, and to the People
were soon again; and that Grant was endeavbe the most terrible civil war the world ever oring to accomplish by strategy some grand seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become

result not attainable by the valor and a charnel house; but the end will be the strength of the Union armies if his designs triumph of the Union cause. One of their were anticipated. As soon as Davis & Co. first efforts will be to take possession of this became satisfied that a grand movement was capital, to give them prestige abroad; but to be directed against their capital, they commenced a new extensive preparation to re- North will rise en masse to defend; sist it. Not only were reinforcements col-lected from every quarter for Lee, but the will be used for the sick and wounded; and erection of new defensive works previously even this house and the Minnesota block suggested by Beauregard, but believed by (now the Douglas hospital) may be devoted

ment inaugurated to day would accomplish great and good results. The position to which he had been assigned in the work, he and effective. The members have been for several weeks assembled every afternoon in I will go as far as the Constitution will per Capitol Square for company and battalion mit, to maintain their just rights; and I and making friends to the common cause. drill, after which they are gathered around doubt not but a majority of Congress will the equestrian monument of Washington, do the same." hands to hospitable graves.

speaking, includes every man and boy in and around the city capable of bearing arms or rendering any kind of military service. Aliens, citizens of other States who happen be at the capital, as well as the denizens of the place, have been gobbled up in the streets and forced into the ranks, and nothing they can say or do will get them released. Such as complain too emphatically of their treatment are hurried off to Castle Thunder. A whole company, composed mainly of Irishmen, revolted and were at tonce thrown into the Castle. Not less than three hundred had been incarcerated for Eye and Ear, Deafness and Blindness refusing to do militia duty befor Mr. Harris

Some of the companies, composed of lawyers, merchants, clergymen and others, of unquestionable loyalty to Jeff. Davis, are sary at the signal ringing of the bells. But shirk duty are kept together.

those convicted and undergoing punishment cruits, all receiving pardon who will enlist. to prevent the execution of a sentence imposed by one of your judges.

There is no legal, effectual mode of putting way, I would prefer it, but if not, I am lor the United States out of existence, but he united States out of existence.

In regard to the resolution proposing an intracter it is in the constitution, I will say, if we can get rid of slavery in any other liberate killing of Mr. Dixon of Georgia, as the skin is thus rendered beautifully fine way, I would prefer it, but if not, I am lor the United States out of existence, but the amendment. If has passed the Senate, little more than a year ago, has been re- to the most barbaric natives of the earth.

You may get beaten by saying it, but responsible for this state of things in Ken- white soldiers, but are to be hired by the your children will gain by it. I have been tucky? Geo. D. Prentice and James Guth- Government, of their masters. In case they ble garrison of United States troops can beaten many times, and I know how one rie, to a greater extent than any hundred are killed or lost, or rendered worthless, their protect the several counties of the other men in the State. They have usurped owners will receive their value in money, as from the small bands of guerrillas, horse But as to dodging, and throwing dust in people's eyes, lest you be beaten, I have nothing to say against it, and if I can see parly in Kentucky to send delegates to the and lost in its service. These negroes are is therefore, by direction of his Excellency of their owners. There are hundreds of farmers, large slaveholders, in the counties of Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, Goochland, Hanover, New-Kent, and Hen- charged with the defence and protection o rico, who, in view of the advance of General his county from invasion or violence of any lands; and being therefore, glad to be re hereby authorized and directed to call out,

ty, they will claim, if any them are taken so much of his command as may be nece prisoners, that they are soldiers and should sary, and to aid and assist such officers in be exchanged as such. None but the best making any arrests, or in the execution of are assured by their masters, if they desert, them by law, requiring such assistance. or are taking prisoners and refuse to be ex-

tions, as they are being taught mainly to regulations strictly enforced load, fire and handle the heavy guns. short, no effort is being spared to hold Gen. Grant at bay. Thousands of reinforcements are being sent every day from the South and Southwest to Gen. Lee. Nearly all the troops have been taken from Charleston and Mobile, and so many have been withdrawn from Johnston that if pressed by our forces Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort, he can only escape destruction by another

The rebels are bound to stake everything on their capital. If they lose it, they know SECOND IMPORTATION their cause is irreparably lost. The Army of Virginia could not, in such case, be kept together for a day. A great battle between Grant and Lee must soon be fought, com-pared with which the battles of last week portion of Lee's army, and is reported to

Mr. Douglas on the Result.

RIS, a few days ago arrived at Washington cent speech in the National House of Repfrom Richmond, which he left on the 12th resentatives, related the following prediction made by Hon. S. A. Douglas, in January, Four weeks ago the rebel authorities be- 1861, as furnished by Gen. C. B. STEWART, of came satisfied for the first time it was really New York, to Mr. Annold;-

Gen. Grant's purpose to attempt the capture Mr. Douglas was asked by Gen. Stewart (who was making a New Years call on Mr.

> "The cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States in their schemes

"But," said he, on rising to and around the steps of the Capitol, and ex- his feet and extending his arm, "if the Southhorted and implored by eloquent speakers - ern States attempt to secede from this Union, each of whom imagines himself a Patrick without further cause, I am in favor of their The "citizen militia," of which I was peaking, includes every man and boy in Henry-to welcome the Federals with bloody baving just as many slaves and as much

"My dear hearers," said a preacher, discoursing on the awful subject of death, "there's nothing destroys so many lives as death. Some people are killed by accident, and some are devoured by wild beasts; but my hearers, it is a solemn truth that nothing kills so many as death. Aye, death has been at work eyer since sin entered the

Dr. Jones of New York City, the Occulis and Aurist, is still practicing at the Louis ville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., where he bas been induced to remain until June 8th. unquestionable loyalty to Jeff. Davis, are permitted, after drilling in the square for a time each day, to return to their homes and business to be assembled suddenly if pages. business, to be assembled suddenly, if neces. Dr. Jones's skill at once. Dr. J. straightens LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS sary at the signal ringing of the bells. But cross Eyes in two minutes, in old or young all who are suspected of a disposition to He inserts Artificial Eyes to move and applied that yere kept together. pear natural, and performs all delicate The rebel soldiers confined in Castle difficult operations about the EYE and EAR; Thunder awaiting trial for desertion, absence cures sore and weak Eyes, and all curable without leave, and other offenses, as well as diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat; he cures discharges of the Ear, noise in the in the chain gang, have all been pardoned head, operates for hair lip, falling of the eye and returned to their regiments. The jails lid, and treats successfully catarrh in all its It is gratifying to see the unanimity of the and returned to their regiments. The jails lid, and treats successfully catarrh in all its Convention. President Lincoln has stood and penitentiary have been ransacked for rethorough Medical education, in Europe and America; has given special attention to the world hang in his office, open to the inspec tion of the interested.

All who need his services must see him before June 8th. Louisville, May 23, 1864.

nea The skin of the artrakan, which is so much the fashion in Paris, and is so excess time get rid of feeding them. Even the sively dear, is procured in all its beauty by chased in any of our neighboring cities. murderer R S. Ford, convicted recently of killing the black sheep that is bearing young Francois, we presume

It having become evident that no reasona the Governor, Ordered:

I That the Commanding officer of each Grant, have no inclination to seed their character whatever; and to this end he is ived for a time of their negroes, they hear, at any time, the whole or such portion of the tily second the arrangement of the War De- Militia, comprising his command, as may be But while the Rebel authorities will regard these soldiers merely as armed proper. Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out nen with families will be employed, and they any other duty which may devolve upon

II. Any officer or member of the Enrolled changed, that their wives will be flogged to Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out death or sold South on the rice plantations. for the purposes mentioned in this order, They are too familiar with the brutality and when ordered so to do by his proper officer, tail prices.

March 18, 1864-tf. cruelty of their Rebel masters to disregard or having turned out, shall disobey any law this fiendish threat, and their affection for their wives, if they can be so called, would prompt most of them to endure anything, offence. The law prescribes that, "when even bondage, to keep them from destruc- any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y Several companies of this character have drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, already been organized, and are under in-struction. It is supposed that they will be mies of the United States," and all officers employed principally within the fortifica- are charged with seeing those laws, rules and D. W. LINDSEY.

Inspector General Ky.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4ttw-312. April 6, 1864.-tw2m-304.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement -a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of he best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and ending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS-Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year...... 2 00 The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one Will friends every where exert themselves? Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

> J. W. HEETER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,)

LOUISVILLE, KY. March 9, 1864 .- 6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

Full and Well-selected Stock (Purchased by myself in person) of

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS, KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,

ALL KINDS. ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reaconable terms as the same qualities can be pur-S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.-tf.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on

Trunks and Valises. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags, Just received. Call and examine at S. C. BULL'S.

March 18, 1864 .-- tf. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND, (TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

AS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LAR-gest and best selected stocks of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY Ever brought to this city.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock, which he purchased in person, from first hands in New York and Philadelphia. and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville re-

NEW ENGLAND

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN. Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN PRINTING,

MANILLA. COLORED, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS, OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Esq., Consul They will accept our thanks. General of the United States in Canada, dropped dead in the streets in Montreal, on the 27th of May. He was for several years in the House from disease of the heart

Marshal General FRY, declaring that the en- and never denied, that FREMONT had made a rolling act allows any enrolled person to bid for the nomination of the Chicago Confurnish a substitute at any time before a vention, on the ground of his always having draft, and that he may also furnish him at been a Democrat, and of his opposition to any place, other than that in which he re- President Lincoln. We took occasion at the sides, or may be enrolled.

the Richmond Examiner, who was, some two we should not be surprised if that convocaon the 29th May, was sent to Fort LaFayette. entire Fremont wing of the opposition. He has been one of the most virulent and brutal of the rebel Editors: taunting the of the initiatory proceedings of the Cleve-Union prisoners and urging the most outrage. land radicals, which evidently show that ous treatment of them. If any thing, he some of the delegates are looking Chicago has been more virulent towards the Union ward. They desire to nominate GRANT and toward Union soldiers; and it was great in some such ticket, that will be endorsed by justice to permit him for two weeks to have, the Chicago Convention. on his parole, the freedom of Boston, while so many Union correspondents are con fined in Libby prison.

The Union Democratic State Committee of New York held a meeting at Syracuse last week. Sub-committees were appointed to prepare an address and plan of organization; and then the committee adjourned to meet in New York city, when the sub-committees will report. A telegram states that the meeting was very enthusias tic, and the members united in the determination to support the Union candidate to be nominated at Baltimore, at the same time expressing a preference for Mr. Lin-COLN, while warmly recognizing the patriotism of Secretary Stanton, Generals Dix and BUTLER, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, LYMAN, TRE-MAIN, JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN CONNISS and other eminent war Democrats. The meeting of the State Committee was also attended by the leading War Democrats from Pennsyl. peculated upon "the blood and treasure of Hanover Town, states that the army has vania, Ohio, Indiana, and nearly all the New England States.

#### Practice versus Precept.

the quota should be filled by negro enlist-I fered by the rebel comm ments; and we have heard of some of them

BENEDICT ARNOLD, at the breaking out of the Revolution of 1776, was unquestionably a Patriot, and on many battle fields proved his patriotism and attested his faithful devotedness to Liberty by deeds of valor, and sealed them with his blood. The same may be said of CHARLES LEE, "Light Horse" HARRY LEE, and O'CONNER. But, overweening ambition, the subtle flattery of tory ted Arnord and some of his compeers into the commission of treason.

And are men of this day any better than in those days? If such traitors as Gens. ARNOLD, CHARLES LEE, HARRY LEE, and O'CONNER, could be found with daring suffifields of carnage, and sealing it with their nal, long enough to obtain another office. blood, should yield to the fawnings and flatteries of traitors in the garb of patriots, and by specious harpings about usurpation of candidate for Governor of Illinois, is a napower and tyraunical acts, give aid and com- tive of Oldham county, in this State, and fort to the treason they at one time abhor- was born on the 24th day of June, 1824 red; but which the seductive flattery that His parents moved to Illinois and he studied incited their ambition led them to endure, law in Springfield. In the Mexican war he then to pity, and soon will induce them to served as a lieutenant in the Fourth Regiembrace.

There was a Judas among the twelve KER Apostles; there was a BENEDICT ARNOLD, and other traitors in the days of 1776 In both cases, they were trusted and faithful where he remained for two years, when he returned to Decatur and resumed his pracfor a time. There are traitors now; men who tice. In 1860 he was elected to the State have been faithful and trusted; but are Sentate. When the rebellion broke out he now no less traitors. The root of the matter threw himself with all the ardor of his imwas not in their hearts. Ambition and petuous nature into the service of his coun' an over-estimate of self have smothered their Unionism. The Devil-the first great ade at the battle of Fort Donelson. traitor-the father of all traitors, as he is of liars-will furnish them specious garbs to hide their treason, that they may, if possible, deceive the very elect patriots themselves. Let the people be on their guard, selves. Let the people be on their guard, lest the Serpent of treason creeps within October 4, 1862, he was severely wounded by a ball lodging near the spine The gallant lingly. their fold, and leaves the slime of its track pon their souls. His followers have stolen as a memento of that fight. Its painful efschievement of their ambitious aims.

The radical Abolitionists of the WENDELL PHILLIPS and ABBY KELLY stripe -the great favorites of the Louisville Dem ocrat-met at Cleveland yesterday, May 31. Indications point to the nomination of FRE-WEDNESDAY, .....JUNE 1, 1864. MONT. All the leaders are opposed to Mr. LINCOLN

#### Public Documents.

To Representative GEO. H. YEAMAN and Senator L. W. Powell, we are under obligations for several valuable public documents.

#### Travelling Chicagowards.

Some two months ago, the leading German a conspicuous member of Congress from Democratic organ of Ohio, which had been Ohio; and on two occasions was prostrated a staunch Vallandighamite, took down the artillery to resist any attack likely to be made name of VALLANDIGHAM as its candidate for the Presidency, and put up the name of FRE-An order has been issued by Provost MONT. About the same time, it was asserted, time to note the fact, that the Fremont ele-E. A. POLLARD, one of the Editors of ment was looking toward Chicago, and that weeks ago, captured on a blockade runner, tion of disloyal elements would embrace the

The telegraph vesterday brought the news Editors and correspondents captured, than FILLMORE, or FREMONT and ROSECRANS, or

#### Unsluicing its Venom.

The Louisville Journal, of May 28, fairly opened the sluice-gates of its venom and vituperative spite upon the Union Convention recently assembled in that city. Referring to that body it says, it was composed-

"Of men who are fattening on the blood and treasury of our country, of office holders under the Treasury and War Departments, of contractors, shoulder strapped aspirants and the few Editors who have deserted the conservatism of Kentucky to follow the fortunes of Mr. Lincoln, in the hope, that, if re-elected, he will recompense their apostacy with official preferment. All these were held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, and therefore there was apparent barmony, however much bitterness and jealousy were concealed beneath the surface.'

The villany and infamy of the falsehoods Our loss was not over 300. contained in the above paragraph is not less ened, because it appears in the Louisville There has been very much said, by certain maw demands. Will the Journal tell the south of Hawes' Store, driving him about a diers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply parties, about negro enrollments, and negro people, how many hundreds of thousands mile upon what appears to be his new lines. and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship will find out all about it to day. Our 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Sutlers. parent horror, manifested at the bare idea have amassed, by horse and mule, and gun that negroes should be enlisted as soldiers; contracts? By exclusive permits to deal in tained to have been killed. We having on every street corner, and at every cross pistols, rifles, ammunition, etc.? By excludriven the enemy, most of their killed and road doggery, they have been eloquent in de sive permits to send goods and merchandize many of their wounded fell into our hands. nunciation of the proposition. That was to disloyal sections? By Government advertisements and printing? By agencies? When the draft came, because the quo. By making a loud boast of a semi-refusal to there was no engagement. ta was not "filled by volunteers within sell out to Charley Morenead, the rebel es from headquarters have been sent, but a reasonable time," some of these same agent, and receiving a larger bonus from the they failed to reach Washin parties became extremely solicitous that Union men to continué loyal, than was of.

making speeches to get the negroes to vol- prate about other people "fattening on the gence later than has heretofore been trans untarily go forward and enlist; and contin- blood and treasure of the country." We mitted to you has been received by this de ued their appeals until sufficient did so, to venture that the members of the Union Con- partment from Gen. Grant or Sherman. A procure an exemption of their particular vention, all combined, have not received counties from the draft. That is their prace as much in gross as the Journal's editors and proprietors have invested from the net income of their receipts from "the blood and treasure of the coun try." And yet, it has the impudence and hardihood to speak of the Union Conven tion being held together by the cohesive pow er of public plunder! Could brazen faced impudence have gone further?

But probably the Journal thought it was speaking of the Guthrie-Prentice Convention! If so, possibly the portrait would suit. For triends, and inordinate self-esteem precipita. we find active in that Convention men who have grown enormously rich by their profitable speculations in the wants and needs of the Government, and also in the wants and necessities of the people! There were also der, his military relation being the same as in it, any quantity of contractors to furnish formerly exercised by Gen. Grant, and now supplies to the Government; contractors to cient to flaunt their treason in the race of the feed horses and mules; office holders under loyal three million of patriots, should it be the National Government, and scores of those a matter of surprise that now, when the under the State Government,-broken down population has increased, we have many political hacks and cross-roads politicians. ARNOLDS, LEES and O' CONNERS, who after who are endeavoring to get galvanized, by attesting the truth of their Unionism on the venomous poison emitted by the Jour. and will be succeeded by Hon. Thomas Net-

> RICHARD JAMES OGLESBY, the Union ment of Illinois Volunteers, Col. E. D. Ba- No. 3, and subsequent orders from these

"In the spring of 1849 he joined an over-land company on their way to California, try. He was chosen colonel of 8th Illinois volunteers, in 1861, and commanded a brig-

"His splendid gallantry in that engagement gained for him an immediate commission as Brigadier General of volunteers. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where again he are required to fill that deficit. The call for exhibited his able generalship and cool this force will take into consideration the old veteran still carries the ball in his body, e livery of patriots, to aid them in the fects, from which he has never wholly recovered, incapacitates him from active service."

War News-Official Despatches.

Washington, May 28, 9:30 P. M .- To Major from Hanovertown, dated yesterday after. party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. oon, at five o'clock P. M.

o'clock yesterday (Friday morning) Sheri-dan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of caval It is earnes rv. took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel vi-

The 1st Division of the 6th Corps arrived at 10 A. M. and now hold the place, with sufficient force of cavalry and infantry and

morning, the 28th from headquarters, says Magahick Church has been relieved. ports that everything goes on finely. Weathor clear and cool. The troops came up rapidly and in good spirits, and the army will M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that be beyond the Pamunky by noon. Breckin- gentleman will be presented to the District Conridge is at Hanover Court House with a orce variously reported from 3,000 to 10,000. Wickham's and Lemasses' brigades of cav-alry are also there. The despatch further tates, that after seizing Hanover Ferry, is exceedingly demoralized, and fled before assemble in Frankfort. ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from General Sherman dated. May 28, six A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Al-SPECIAL NOTICES coona, marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our forces met the enemy about one mile Kentucky State Agricultural Society. west of the Pumpkin Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. General Johnston has chosen a DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louis etrong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of earth and timber. General Sherman's right is at Dallas, the center about from the several local Societies for holding with three miles north. The country is densely them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair, wooded and broken, and no roads of any Parties making propositions will please accompaconsequence. We have had many sharp en ny them by statements of the extent of their counters, but nothing decisive. No despatches from any other field of operations ave been received to-day

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. pince my telegram of Saturday evening.

A telegram from Sherman, dated near Dalas, May 29, reports that on Saturday an en ragement occurred between our torces and McPherson's corps. The rebels were driven back with a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded, and left in our hands about 300 prisoners

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y, of War. Washington, May 30 .- To Moj. Gen. Dix :-Journal-a concern that has battened and A despatch dated yesterday, the 29th, at the country," until it has waxed fat, and now successfully crossed over the Pamunky and kicks against the President and the Govern- now occupies a front about three miles south ment, because its horse-leech cries for more of the road. Yesterday two divisions of our are not as speedily answered as its capacious cavalry had an engagement with the enemy sanction and approve its use among our s loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 kill ed and wounded, of whom but 44 are ascer-Another official dispatch dated the 29th at 2 o'clock details the movements of severa corps then in progress up to that time, and Earlier despatch

E. M. STANTON. War Department, Washi The Journal is a beautiful concern to P. M .- To Major General Dix: No intelliportion of Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operahave formed a junction. No change in the ron Bitters. command of the department of Virginia has been made. Gen. Butler remains in full command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his army in the field

Dispatches from Canby have been received to day. He is actively engaged in re-supplying troops brought back by Gens. Steele and Banks, and organizing the forces of West Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, Generals Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments, under the orders of Gen. Canby as division commanexercised by Gen. Sherman, ov r the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee E. M. STANTON

ister of the United States to Mexico, has returned home. It is said he has resigned,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., May 28, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4: In view of the emergencies requiring their early presence in the field, it is hereby or dered that all volunteers under the late six June, 1864-where they will be at once organized into companies of at least the mini-mum size. In the consolidation of detachnents regard will be had, as far as possible, o the claims of recruiting officers

By command of the Governo JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Ky. May 30, 1864.-w&tw1m-327.

Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate Dis Gen. Dix :- I have received an official des- trict will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wedpatch from the headquarters of the Army of needay, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nominthe Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles ating a candidate to be supported by the Union

The counties composing the District are: Brack en, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Galla It states that our army was withdrawn to tin, Carroli, Trimble, Henry, Owen, Grant, Harthe north side of North Anna Thursday night, rison, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, designated for crossing the Pamunky. At 9 Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

#### AUGUST ELECTION, 1864

#### Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH The remainder of the corps are H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Frankressing forward with rapidity.

A later despatch, dated 7 o'clock this June 1, 1864-328--te.

#### Appellate Judgeship.

vention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a can-Gen. Terbent captured seventy-five cavalry, didate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subucluding six officers; that the rebel cavalry ject to the decision of the Union Convention, to

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST ville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c , and the nature of the public thorough-

fares by which they are reached. A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of WASHINGTON, May 30-9 A. M .- To Moj. Premiums will be made. I have petitions, prop-Gen. Diz: No official despatches from the ositions, and business of great importance to lay Army of the Potomac have been received before to Board. I hope to see all the members L. J. BRADFORD, President. present. Augusta, May 2, 1364-318tw.

> If you want good old GUNPOWDER REEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863-if.

RES METCALFE'S REPORTS-volumes 1, 2 May, 1864. and 3-for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Dedron Bitters for his inspection, and requeste

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Suders.

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

HEAD-QUARTERS DEF'T OF THE CUMB'D "NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863. }
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for ale to Sutlers in the army only. The regulations of the Treasury Department

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans

"Major and Provost Marshal General.

#### Special Permit.

U. S. Custom House, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863. Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred under command of Gen. Smith, to the Army of the within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, Potomac, and is supposed by this time to (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Ced-

J. R. DILLIN Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG. "VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

Dr. John Bull: "DEAR SIR-I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the un-healthy and miasmatic influences of the Missis sippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates.

H. W. FOGLE,

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission." January 1, 1864-6m.

#### DIED

May 25, 1864, at the residence of his father, incar Maysville, Kentucky, after a long and painful illness, HARRY C. HORD, aged 20 years, 9 factured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati,

Weep not for him the bitter tear; Nor give the heart the sad regret, 'Tis but the casket that lies here, The gem that held it sparkles yet.'

## United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, ) NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumeration months call shall report at the nearest point of rendezvous mentioned in General Orders ject to tax under the "Act to provide internal No. 3, and subsequent orders from these Head-quarters, on or before the 7th day of and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Asand the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open at his office in the city of Frankfort, for examination by all persons interested for the space of fifteen days from the date heroof, where, at the expiration of said fifteen days, upon the 15th day of June next, I will receive and determine all appeals spletive to expressive a valuations or From the companies thus formed, regiments will be organized, contributing it necessary for that purpose, the troops located at the various camps of rendezvous.

The deficit of troops under the call for ten thousand, having thus become known, Maj. Gen. D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General of Kentucky, will at once order into the field and portions of the Militia of the State, as and portions and determine all appeals must be made thermine and bysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most that will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most that the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have

#### LOST!

N the city of Frankfort, Thursday, May 26th, either on Main or St. Clair street, a plain Gold Bracelet, marked on the inside Annie I. Watson. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by leaving it at S. C. Bull's store. May 27, 1864 .-- 3ttw-326.

NOTICE. COMMITTED to the jail of Trigg county, Ky. on the 18th ultime, as a runaway, a certain negro man, (slave,) calling himself GEORGE copper color, about thirty-five years old; about of feet 7 or 8 inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Said boy says he belongs to one Wm. Randolph, of Henry county, Tennes Wm. Randolph, of Henry county, Tennes If not claimed by his owner in due time, h

will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN CAMERON, Jailer of Trigg County, Ky. June 1, 1864-wlm\*-

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal General's Office, WASHINGTON, May 25, 1864. CIECULAR No. 18.]

The following order of the Secretary of War is announced for the information and guidance the officers of this Bureau, viz: WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1864. }
CCOUNTS FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS ing for the Bureaus of the War Departmen ust be rendered in duplicate, and state upo

The name of the publisher or firm; The name of the newspaper and the place when

The dates between which inserted: The amount of matter and number of inser

ions charged for, and the rate per square o And must be accompanied by a full schedule of the customary advertising terms of the newspa-per, unless the same shall have been previously filed with the Assistant Secretary of War. Accounts must then be verified by the officer

by whom the advertisements are signed, stating that the publication was authorized by him, and the number of insertion ordered.

Advertisements copied from other papers, with out authority, will not be paid for. The attention of officers is directed to the fact hat the practice of ordering advertisements to e inserted "till day" of sale, etc., involves a seless expenditure, in cases where the station of he officer is remote from the place of publics

Officers issuing advertisements for publication will, at the same time, transmit copies of the same to the Assistant Secretary of War, stating the newspapers in which they are to be published, and the number of insertions ordered; and wheneve only a portion of the official newspapers ment, the officer will state his reasons for sele ng the particular papers in question, and also his coasons for not advertising in the other official

papers in that locality. By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Sceretary of War.
James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General.
Frankfort Commonwealth copy one time. June 1, 1864-1t.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sct.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Frankliz county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks gear and saddle, paces and works well. No oth brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by thundersigned, a justice of the peace for said coun ty, to \$125 Witness my hand this 27th day

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C. May 30, 1864-tw3t\*

#### Colored Substitutes.

Head-Quarters Act. Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen., Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1864. HE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white can who is drafted, is now changed so that coj-

red persons may be accepted as substitutes in any Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen May 20, 1864, [chg. Lou. Press.] 3ttw-323



URES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Consumption. It is only necessary any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleassant to take, and a safe medicine for infants Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggist

PILES! ASURECURE

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

# E VERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

rendered, the name of negro, and by whom employed. These statements will be forwarded promptly, in order that the rolls for payment may be completed and the business pertaining to the impressment finished. They will be made in duplicate on the following blank form:

W. W. WOODWARD,

Capt. and Pro. Mar. 1st Dis't. of Ky. Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and

Ask for Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325

# AND

#### FLUX! STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE! Sa composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-ulants and carminatives, which every physician

#### SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable nedicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle. May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

### CAPITAL HOTEL For Lease for Five Years.

PROPOSALS will be received until THURS-DAY, THE 23D OF JUNE NEXT, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL, with all its fixtures, furniture, bedding, &c., as it now stands, for five years from the said 23d of June.

The lessee will be required to give bond and security to deliver the property in as good order as he received.

he receives it. A. G. CAMMACK, President.

Louisville Journal and Democrat will publish one week, daily, and send bill to President of May 30, 1864-twtd-327.

#### WANTED TO HIRE,

GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, for the remainder of the year. Unless well mmended, application is needless. Apply to me at the Farmers' Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE. May 25, 1864-twtf-325.

#### Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th lay of June next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F. May 11, 1864-td-319.

#### FOR SALE.

H AVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building, Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now

by the Military Board. This is one of the best locations in Frankfort or a business house, or to invest your money in JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same. A. KAHR. Frankfort, May 4, 1864 .- twlm-316.

## LATONIA SPRINGS.

KENTUCKY. THIS long established and fashionable public resort, situated 4 miles south of Covington, in the beautiful valley of the Bank Lick—one of the most desirable places in this part of the State is now offered for sale, on most reasonable terms. It will be sold with 20 acres of land, including the Springs and all the buildings, furniture, &c., in good condition for carrying on an extensive and profitable business—or it will be sold in connection with the whole farm of 100 acres; on which is a model Vineyard of 20,000 vines, which yields a superior quality of wine, and abundance of fruits of all kinds, gardens, &c. The place is in good order, and has been kept twenty-one years by the proprietor, whose age and infirmity alone induce him now to part with it. For terms apply to S. MOSHER, On the Premises. Latonia Springs, May 17, 1864.—w2t\*\$3-1638.

### NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. ] FOURTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, COVINGTON, May 16, 1664.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Secretary of War Receiver of Commutation Money, under the "act for enrolling and calling ut the national forces," for the counties compos-ng the Fourth Collection District of Kentucky,

Morgan, Lawrence, Trimble, Harrison, Owen, Gallatin, Bourbon, Carter. Boone, Kenton, Woodford, Jessamine, Fleming, Campbell, Grant, Pendleton, Greenup, Boyd, Scott. Franklin. Clark, Montgomery, Bath,

Bracken, Nicholas. All payments of commutation money will be nade at this office. If, however, it should be nore convenient to persons residing at a distance of deposit the required amount (\$300) to the credit of the undersigned in any incorporated bank in the district, the regulation receipt will be prompty forwarded by mail, as directed, upon receipt of the certificate of deposit from the bank where the deposit may be made. To enable the undersigned to give the receipt for commutation money containing the necessary recitals, the person pay-Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam ing the same should make known: 1st. The exact day on which he was drafted. 2d. The number of the Congressional district in which he was enrolled and drafted.

JOHN S. NIXON, Receiver Commutation Money Fourth Dis't. Ky. May 23, 1864-2tw-

#### NOTICE TO

## Owners of Impressed Negroes.

A LL persons that have furnished slave labor by reason of the impressment, made in pursu-ance to General Order 41, series 1863, Headquarters District of Kentucky, and General Order 17, series 1863, Headquarters District Northern Central Kentucky, and have not received pay for their labor, will forward to me without delay a Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. their labor, will forward to me without statement, made under oath, of the whole amount of service rendered, the amount received, "either changes," the month the service was money or clothing," the month the service was rendered, the name of negro, and by whom em-ployed. These statements will be forwarded

7. series 1863. District Northern Central Kentucky, and that they remained in employ of the Government, as follows: August ..... days; Sop-.. cents for said labor.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this .... . ...... A. D. 1864.

Lexington, May 17, 1864-w2-[chg. Unionist.]

#### Proclamation of the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department.

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caus-ed the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

#### MISCELLANY.

Picked Up. I. WHAT IT WAS,

You never picked up anything?' But Mr. Nothing so strange in that, you think. No; I have known many to be needed something to cheer him, something to amuse when his slight arm grew tremuto an use when the loss within him seemed to faint spirit of music within him seemed to faint and grow weary with its arduous struggle to bust its prison bars! Besides, in the wide gested Saint. world no kith or kin had he, no kind welcoming eyes ever met his, no eager hand part! waited for his clasp—he was very much alone when he found this.

His days were spent in an attic chamber, though not happy, still almost cheerfully his evenings he lent for a slender interest to the second violin of the orchestra of a second-rate theatre. When seated before the blazing foot-lights, with his bow capering, of its own will, it seemed to him, across the ditions—making a fascinating hurly burly, strings, and the music vaulting itself over while they dressed her in the stage garb of strings, and the music vaulting itself over his bowed head, he was no longer the poor, sublime worshipper in a temple not made with hands, a soul feeding on the fruition of familiar with the different parts, having lisstriving, hungry, half-clad vagrant, but a the future, a grand ideal soul, with an immortal hunger, though inheriting a kingdom clothed with the glory of a rainbow, whos arch scaled heaven and yet disdained not to up to the very entrances of the side scenes touch the earth of humanity, a glad inspired wanderer through all the realms of light and joy, and melody intense.

roused from his visions, the glare of lamps derings, till at last her voice seemed to smite still blinding him; the air was more than damp, it seemed to exude warm drops that as it were a lark's. Philip sat below in calm fe'l like stealthy tears upon him and soaked concern. At first the song seemed to mingle his thin apparel. He had left the principal with his dream. He was at home in his garthoroughfares and was hastening through zig zag lanes and byways, when the string of his violin bag snapped, and the instrument would have splintered on the pavement would have splintered on the pavement al and ideal; but soon the applause aroused ment would have splintered on the pavement but that his nimble hand broke the fall. "Ah, Ariel," he sighed, "that was a naughty heard without any keen surprise, only murfreak of yours! Have you grown already muring half-audibly. "Oh, it is Saint!" His neighbor believed that he called it saint Wait: I will yet give our voice to the utmost parts of the earth, and make our

memory fragrant."
"Who knows," he continued, while secur ing it from future mishaps—"who knows, my little Ariel, but that some future age will treasure you as the mouthpiece of my inspi Be patient, little one!" As he questioner broke the quiet :-

come to him. you-will you-hurt me?"

knocker for you?"

No; she left me the other day just round me in this place." And the tiny voice re-

'Where did your mother go?' recommen ced the questioner. "To get us a hunk of bread I wish she'd come soon. I'm so hungry.

'Has she been gone long' "Oh, how long !"

'Have you eaten nothing since?'

"Every day an old woman that keeps one of them stalls there gives me an apple, and I sing her a song; and sometimes she gives

Come with me," he said; "I will give you both.

had sprung from the niche and clung to it. Two dark, starry eyes flashed up to him their sad appeal. Surprised to find her so small he lifted and carried her in his arms. This was what Phillip Arne picked up.

II. WHAT HE DID WITH IT. She might have been seven when this oc-

in a niche.

She chose Saint. In the long, lonesome day, while he thrummed his scales and toiled through the piece prepatory to rehearsals, she sat contentedly on a little stool, conning a pictured primmer and lifting the a b abs to the measure of his tunes; and when he left her a few moments, found her upon his return singing in her baby way, bits of old street ballads caught and kept. But when the requisite exercises had been gone through with, and he could resign himself to his own fancies to weave garlands of harmony, and intoxicate sens and sight with an elixir of delightsome thoughts; or when on the wings of Mendelssohn he sought heaven, or heard the foot drawing near his elbow, gazing into the sky, Grant's sententious reply. she fell asleep, and woke smiling. He had added to his apartment a very dainty room. and called it Saint's. From out his miseraable pittance he dressed her tastily and neatly, reserved for her the most delicate morsels of his table, bought her fruits and flowers at the stalls, instructed her in her lessons, and tion for ten thousand men would have been paid a trifle to a poor lodger who taught her abundant for all that would be left of us."

room, or she would nestle on a cushion and and off into dreams. Whereas he had before first thought upon waking of his violin he now thought of her. Poor Ariel! you are like to play second fiddle indeed. He taught her to call him her brother Philip, and the children in the court, apt at abbredeath was putting film in his eyes. It comviations, called her Staint Ann.

At length the Fates let fall one significant night upon the earth for these two-youth lucky in that way. Yet how many ever found what Philip found? But then he usual, he left her in the green-room with the sister and only relative in this country. Oh, children, who were to sing in some part of my poor sister! do not break your heart the grand gala play. It was no novel or in but I am shot through the breast and dying

"Let me go and sing in your place," sug-"Will you? Oh, but you don't know the

"Can't you sing it to me?" persisted Saint.

to you."
"Won't the others sing it over a little? shall catch it soon. I have some of it now. See!" and she trilled a bar or two; the oth-See!" and she trilled a bar or two; the others, glad of the excitement, crowding about SEITLEMENTS!! her with corrections, interruptions, and adthe little shirk, and in the pell-mell and confusion she made her entree unobserved. It tened with attention upon successive nights as the voices from the stage rung in upon her, waiting in the passage-way, or stealing so that now, as the leader, beside herself with merriment at the success of her scheme, tripped hesitated, and paused at the second It was a damp foggy night that he found bar of her solo, Saint caught it up, and drew in himself in the half deserted streets, scarcely along, through all its airy and delicate mean bar of her solo, Saint caught it up, and drew it him. Then, glancing upward, he saw and Exactly!" When all was over, the manager waited upon Philip to engage Saint. He de clining, she acquiesced. "Saint," he asked, 'do you wish to go and sing for this gentle

man "No; I wish to sing to you only!"
From that night he gave her constant in raised himself he paused and listened. Close structions, spared no pains, left often and beside towered an arched doorway, all its often his musical devoirs to superintend her recesses wraped in densest shadow; it seem. musical instructions. Alas, Ariel! thou first ad to him that a little stir issued from this doorway; he bent forward, without perceiv-love? Still he grew; his genius pushed its ing anything, then lifted the violin to his ear. "What! grumbling, Ariel?" he said, and as though Ariel indeed spoke, a timid questioner broke the quiet:—

dorway; he bent forward, without berceiv. Still lightly the said labors: it found a though all these engrossing plumed wings through all these engrossing plumed wings through all these engrossing which proved its genuineness; at last he soared! His name was in every mouth, his skill Speak to me?' For a moment it appear- the topic and enthusiasm of the day. He ed to Phillip Arne as if he had passed out from the actual world into that of fancy and fairy, into a beautifully fantastic world, of courted, the toasted, the everything that was the magicians; that his violin had become splendid of court and country. Those who an entity, a living and voiced soul; then he only knew of the result could form little confound space and breath to interrogate it: \_ ception of the terrible means, the persistent "Who are you?" His voice had always the labor, the continued sacrifice, the cramped caressing softness of June wind; just now it was as though Aleyne had spoken, but there was no reply. He grew impatient, perhaps disappointed; in all his life nothing stronger than disappointment and distress had come to him. Here was who could tell no longer inhabited a garret and death his Here was, who could tell no longer inhabited a garret and drank bitwhat? He repeated the question: the answer was ready now. "I don't know; will suburban retreat made his Eden, a villa suburban retreat made his Eden, a villa smothered in roses. Here, after having done on moderate terms. "Oh, a child! No, no, how could I hurt you? What are you doing here, out in the rain? Can't you get in? Is this your home?"

Is this your like the rare voice; they lingered needlessly in her rare presence. Philip perceived, "I sleep here, 'sighed the little flute.
"You musn't do so; your mother will be angry. Did you run away? Shall I pull the knocker for you?"

In her rare presence. Famin perceived, without deeply considering; only a vague unrest tortured him, made his nights sleep-less, left strong footsteps at his temples, scattered sawdust in his curls; people said Do you know where my mother is?" his soul had worn thin his body that it might have clearer vision. In the meanwhile, he thought, Saint must go to Italy-the land the corner there. I looks for her every day where sound first awoke to the bliss of meltill dark, then I comes here and sleeps. ody, it would ripen her voice, give a round-Will you tell? The perlece doesn't catch ness, a lusciousness that it yet needed; not that it needed anything to him; but Art, he knew, was no regarder of persons. He would go too, but some one must chaperon her; he was not her brother, he knew that gladly by and by the world will know it too. Just trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing now, why he could hardly say, he could not a strong determination to retire from the business tell this heedless, selfish world. It would be so like losing footbold; after that why should be more than another regulate her steps; follow in her dazzling wake; be the nearest to her! No, there would be time enough and to spare, when she had been me a cake, too, but that's when she's had a proved by variety of face and place, by the oud world's acclaim, when gorgeous oppor tunity had beckoned, and she had turned to him instead; but now, should be divulge it He held out his hand. In an instant she present and future might both be shipwred ed in the mighty sen of possibilities. Dire

You see what Philip Arne had done with this that he found! He had enshrined it within his heart.

(To be continued.)

"But now what shall I call you?" he ask. last week, while walking on the sidewalk, ed, one day. "Lichon, because I found you by a heavy carpet, which was thrown from growing on a stone? or Saint? for you were a third story window. The coroner's jury, rendered an extraordinary verdict to the effect that they "are deserving of the severest censure who threw so heavy a carpet from so high a window.

Dearness and Blindness.

Dr. JONES, of New York City who makes a speciality of diseases of the EYE and EAR, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, where he will remain until June 8th. Louisville, May 23, 1864.

It is related of Grant that after the battle of Shiloh, and his complete victory at that Fawn Drab point, Gen. Buell, a thorough soldier, began Light Fall beats of the stars in the grand strains of criticising in a friendly way the impolicy of Beethoven, or telt all love, and pathos, and his having fought a battle with the Tennesinfinite beauty throng from out the human spells of Mozart to enfold him, then he would find her pausing from her little tasks, Buell.—"I didn't mean to be beaten," was with large eyed alsorption, or plunged in had been defeated, despite all your exertions? tears, her head hidden among the pillows of her bed, not to be soothed by tenderness or wooed by reasons, till through exhaustion the river." "But General," urged Buell, 'your whole transports could not contain even ten thousand men, and it would be impossible for them to make more than one trip in the face of the enemy." "Well, if I had been beaten," said Gen. Grant, pausing to light another eigar as he spoke "transporta-

needle-work. Too young to be left alone This anecdote is eminently characteristic evenings, he accustomed himself to carry the data for the proper appreciation of it be

her with him to the theatre, leave her, per-haps, in charge of some woman in the green-over the river.

A LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT .- On the person of one of the Yankees killed in the fight at the Yellow Tavers, was found a b menced: "I John Wilheimer, 2d New York Cavalry. I am shot and dying. Whoever finds me, send this to Sarah Wilheimer

obliterated by blood. The next senience reads: "Write to Conrad Vitmare, of our company; he owes me fifty dollars, which he will pay you. Oh, my dear sister, farewell! The paper was taken from the body, and "Pooh! I might as well sing to them as has been forwarded North by flag of truce." Richmond Examiner, 18th.

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by

PRINTED BILL NEADS.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, I vol. Price ...... 3 00 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS &c., by John C. Herndon,

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6, 1 vol. Price .

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

BLANKS.

Clerke, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, rinted on short notice and moderate terms ..



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of alls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade lince that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and

quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer our easonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all erders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-

fully attended to. Apply to

J. B. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&twlv

FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 Coloring. Sent by Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent No extras Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for JOHN HALY. Frankfort, March 23, 1864.-tf.

#### Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest narket price. All orders will be promptly filled or any point on the railroad or city, by applying o me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY



A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book

Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully licits a continuance of the patronage heretofor xtended to the establishment BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best

BLANK BOOKS of every description, anufactured at short notice, to order, on reaonable terms.
Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardena advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loval parson. idence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
overnment, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceres and Family Supplies, will be found in each

The publication will be commenced in as shor a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratic. TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 0 Weekly, per year, in advance.......\$2 0

Considering the high price of paper and, other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO.W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

# A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon ditional Union Men.

RROM the inception of the rebellion, the gensy has found but little expression, either in he addresses of the prominent politicians or

the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary appress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unit; t as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the wa ontinues—sympathy and support. Believing rebellion to be not only without palliation excuse, but a crime we would have it taugh that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-

ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are navoidable. We would not therefor parshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramoun of the Government to preserve ny all the means recognized by civilized warfare Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de tire to affiliate with those true Union men every where, who hope for, and look to the nation' encess in the field-not to its defeat as the arest means of securing a lasting and honorable

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on ever occasion—and their resolutions in their primar assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far advance of their press, are to us the surest gua anty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that ma jority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some importan features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable n a mercantile community.

ithout waiting for the new Press, Type, &c. ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pres-ent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-nounce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864. TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week. To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1,00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof. about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdere John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and i

have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State-By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

the tenth session OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864, nd continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session

No deduction made for absence except in ase of sickness. Jan. 23, 1864.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with an endice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, perschool year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will Please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1868-tf

V. BERBERICH

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

#### MERCHANT TAILORS

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have pened a select stock of spring goods for Gendemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all ts branches, and will warrant their work to give atisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

GRAY & SAFFELL. A RE now receiving and will continue to re-ceive, weekly, additions to their already large

and varied stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c. We call the special attention of the Ladies to

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &C. We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL:

Goods to UNE AND ALL:
Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern
market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Call and see for yourselves.
GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati March 2, 1864-tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

NEW GROCERY STORE. HE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishmen of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arragements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain t. R. P. PEPPER. Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf.



UST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GAR-DEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and They have been tested in this community more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of Feb-nary, 1864, the following named prisoners made

their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder,
ALEXANDER Control of the shooting his
wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's
confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN date hereof: ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here by offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Al-exander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars ach, for Ah. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th L. S. day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMEETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINGLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph / HEREAS, It has been made known to me ishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from jus-ice, and is new going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, overnor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do preby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND

FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailerof Pendleton county, within one the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have bereunto set my band, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20 day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864 w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTECKY. WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large.

nis escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO RUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county within one year that allatin county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864.-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn county, for the murder of W.A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large. now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. R. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-LARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Wash-

hereof. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d

ngton county within one year from the date

Year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
May 13, 1864-w&tw3m-320.

Proclamation by the Governor \$200 REWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

HEREAS, it has been made known to me
that. AARON HARM COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, that, AARON HASH, who stands indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of James West and William Chitwood has made his escape from the officers of said county of Laurel, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB,
Lieutenant and acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Aaron Hash and his delivery to the jailer of Laurel county, within one year from the

date hereof. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 26th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T JACOB.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. DESCRIPTION.

Aaron Hash is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, slender made; weighs about 140 pounds, sallow complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, smooth face, no beard, has a reckless and uneasy appear-

Mar. 26, 1864—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, debereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips. and his delivery to the jailer IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. I L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

E. L. Van Winele, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April town that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Eass K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTX DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year o. the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jab. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864-w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$100 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRLD DOL-

LARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth:

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary

DESCRIPTION The Rial is about 45 years old. 5 feeet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has au humble annearance

COLORING.

1 ENTLEMEN can have their Whisters, Goato, of Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP